

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

In relation to scientific work, specialists may be divided into three categories:

- (A) Scientific workers (professors, lecturers and scientific assistants) working in scientific research institutes, laboratories, scientific and experimental stations and scientific societies. This category of worker, by reason of his job, is obliged to engage exclusively in scientific research work. All scientific research establishments, special academies, stations, laboratories and other scientific establishments in the USSR are subordinated to one of the various ministries. For example, the system of the merchant and river fleet has the following establishments:
- (1) Central Scientific Research Institute of the River Fleet-TsNIIRF.
 - (2) Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Fleet-TsNIMF.
 - (3) Central Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Exploitation of Water Transportation.
 - (4) Experimental Laboratories.
 - (5) Scientific stations (wave research, hydrotechnical, polar, etc).

The personnel of these establishments are also obliged to do only scientific research work. This work is strictly controlled and planned and work norms are established in the various five-year plans. Such work is always closely connected with the growth of industry, transportation and agriculture.

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- (B) Professors and instructors of higher educational institutions. The government requires instructors to engage in quite a bit of scientific research work. It has been noted that defects in the work of educational institutions are often eliminated if instructors engage in scientific work related to practical problems. Department heads are expected to establish individual norms in scientific work for all instructors in order to keep up the level of instruction. Another way in which the instructional level is maintained is by a system of competitive selection of instructors which takes place every five years. In this selection instructors and department heads not coming up to qualifications are transferred, thus creating vacancies to be filled by more qualified personnel. An example of a five-year plan for scientific research work is that established for higher educational establishments of the merchant fleet for the period 1946-1950 which dealt with the following:
- (1) The problem of ship transportation in the Black Sea basin. The goal was the working out of linear navigation on the Black Sea, the study of the problem of constant lines and improvement of the quality of transportation work.
 - (2) The working out of concrete measures to be taken in fighting against waste in the fleet, the bringing forth of new transportation reserves, and the establishment of methods for analyzing the transloading process.
 - (3) The problem of through shipping between different basins.
 - (4) The problem of insuring the seaworthiness of ships including:
 - (a) Study of ships' behavior under rough conditions (theoretically and practically)
 - (b) The development of theoretical methods, making them more precise by means of experimental data
 - (c) The development of experimental methods in the study of stress by the use of models and actual ships
 - (d) The development of methods and equipment for the study of safety while ships are in use.
 - (5) Problems relating to the unsinkability of ships.
 - (6) Problems of the technical means employed on ships. This also involves the establishment of a correlation between the ship's basic elements-speed, capacity and displacement and the port's basic elements - depth at the piers and degree of mechanization.
 - (7) Problems of the relationship between the various forms of transportation - sea, river, rail and motor.
 - (8) Problems of the working out of theoretical bases for the exploitation of sea transport.
- (C) The engineer-technical personnel in industry, agriculture and transportation. These people are so overloaded with work that they usually cannot engage in scientific research work. A very small number of these workers do engage in scientific research. They may be divided into two groups:
- (1) Engineer-productionists who are members of scientific engineer-technical societies. These people carry out research work in their spare time.
 - (2) Specialists working in any kind of research laboratory or enterprise.

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